

Prominent Men Talk Peace Terms

London, April 10.—It is generally taken for granted that even if grounds should exist for believing that peace overtures were being or were about to be sent, any official acknowledgment of the fact would be withheld by the governments concerned. It is also assumed that pending a definite step forward, discussion of peace terms will be left to the governments of the belligerent countries.

The statement published that Premier Viviani's speech at Caen, in which he declared that the official reply of Great Britain and France to what are considered to have been Germany and Austria's balloons desiring Democratic governments like those of France and Great Britain could not carry on a war if unsupported by public opinion in their countries. In the circumstances it was thought to be of interest to consult some representative men whose opinions might fairly be regarded as stabilizing public opinion in the country as distinct from the views taken in official circles.

J. A. Bryce, M.P., formerly East India secretary, traveler, bank and railway director, said:

"Everything depends on the interaction of so many factors—military, political and economic—that the opinion of any individual can have little value, but personally I am inclined to think that Jacob H. Schiff was not far out in his recent estimate. A draw would settle nothing. It would not mean peace, but merely a truce, or rather an armistice during which each side would strive to strengthen its forces for the renewal of the struggle and would in the long run be far more sanguine and more victorious to the world than a fight to the finish. If Europe was an armed camp before the war, what would it be during such an armistice?"

"Final statements seem to hinge mainly on the action of the German people. If under defeat it revolts against the Hohenzollerns and the military caste and obtains control of its own destiny, then there is a prospect, indeed, almost a certainty, and of the revival of the moral forces normal in a modern democracy of its discarding forever the poisonous paganism into which it has been dragged for a century and a half."

"In that happy event the allies might be content with comparatively easy terms so long as adequate indemnities were given and fair play allowed to the principle of nationality. But in the absence of such a revolution, which I look upon as giving the only hope of enduring peace, the terms must be more drastic. A conqueror cannot, nowadays, unless he permanently occupy it, dictate to a conquered country how it shall be governed, and the Hohenzollerns, who have disregarded all treaties, are to remain in power; the only way is to cripple them, not only by crushing indemnities but by docking them of every province or part of a province in which there is a considerable pan-German element, such as Alsace-Lorraine, Schleswig and Silesia, by internationalizing the Kiel canal, by razing their fortresses and arsenals, and by expatriating their fleet. Such methods will not secure a lasting peace, but they may at least secure peace for a generation."

"To discuss terms for a settlement with Austria and Turkey some months ago, expressed the opinion that the war might last three years. He is also reported to have said that for us the war would only begin about the month of May. This date is probably determined by the fact that then only will our prepara-

tions for the war we did not desire or in any way try to bring about, will be completed, while the Germans had reached the preparations before the war began. There is no reason to believe that we have reached a state of permanent and hopeless deadlock. Great Britain is determined to carry the war to a conclusion, the final aim being the downfall of that German militarism which caused the war, and which, until finally subdued, will unflinchingly produce further war. No peace which fails in this end is possible."

"The militaristic party in Germany cannot be overcome merely by victories in the field, however essential they may be to the final end. But it will require the participation into Germany of the truth concerning the war. The majority of the German population, including the thinkers and the learned men of that country, have never had the means of forming a correct judgment concerning the origin of the war, the responsibility for its inception and the barbarous methods by means of which it is being carried on. When once the truth is given a chance in Germany, the majority of the right-minded people there will themselves break the power of the militaristic minority. At present a line of three thousand miles or thirty days' march, then the war will be over, and the policy of permanent crippling the military power of Germany is one from which the allies will not turn back."

"One of the best known men in England, almost a really widely known in America, who would not allow his name to be published, said simply: "Everyone I meet is resolute on this war being fought to a finish."

"The minimum terms for the conclusion of peace must include the complete restoration of Belgium and compensation so far as this is possible for the damage done. What other terms may be decided upon I cannot venture to formulate, but this war, so far as I am concerned, is not to be considered as a war of conquest."

Dr. W. R. Inge, Dean of St. Paul's, said:

"The allies are not likely to accept a draw because the peaceful relations of Europe and civilization is incompatible with the continuation of the German menace which threatens to plunge us back into the dark ages. The German view that power justifies aggression, that as barbarians as the massacre and pillage of non-combatants and the destruction of private property, which are a part of her methods. The very foundations of civilized life are submerged when the law of nations is openly repudiated by a great power."

"With regard to terms of peace my countrymen are anxious to secure two objects only: first, ample compensation to Belgium, France and Poland for the devastation of their property; and second, security against another breach of the peace by Germany. I find that many English liberals are opposed to an annexation of territory at Germany's expense and hope that all German colonies will be restored in return for the heavy indemnity to be paid Belgium. This, I believe, is sound policy for the loss of territory is seldom forgiven by a proud nation, and we must do everything in our power to awaken the slumbering German conscience. Humiliating terms of peace would only complete the transformation of a once noble nation."

Sir Wm. Bell, M.P., did not think there was any possibility of the allies accepting a draw.

"I don't think the allies will be vindictive. On March 2, 1915, after 20 years of war, Great Britain would not accept money nor territory after Waterloo, although we had piled up a national debt which we have not yet repaid. On the other hand, it is perfectly clear that we should have to insist on the destruction of the German fleet whatever the war indemnity was."

Colonel Maudslayi, recently elected to parliament, said: "To act in a state of affairs based on Germany's maximum of effort would be absurd. The strength of the allies is growing

from day to day. However much we may regret it, a strictly defensive war, and the settlement will not escape it. Leaders are very busy redrawing the map of Europe, but what is there more certain than the national aspiration for which huge sacrifices have been made with swamp every other consideration? Alsace and Lorraine are for France. A minimum, Russia's minimum is the free ports and untrammelled access from the Black Sea and the restoration of Polish and Slavonic kingdoms under Russian protection. The British dominions do not tolerate the return of any German colonies and public opinion in Great Britain will demand the exclusion of Belgium from the German desire for restoration. In the present and security in the future."

"A statement has no relation to any state of affairs likely to exist before next October. When that time is reached it may be that with the loss of the great industrial area of Silesia and various invasions on other parts, the German kingdom and states may not be united in policy and the war will end in a way which is nowhere evident. Today, on the other hand, the unity of Germany is maintained in the face of failure, and it has strengthened during fifty years of success, then the war will be over, and the policy of permanent crippling the military power of Germany is one from which the allies will not turn back."

"One of the best known men in England, almost a really widely known in America, who would not allow his name to be published, said simply: "Everyone I meet is resolute on this war being fought to a finish."

ITALY MUST FIGHT ON MONARCHY WILL BE RETURNED

Rome, April 10.—Political parties favorable to Italy's immediate intervention in the war, Bonapartists, Radicals, Socialists, and Nationalists, have arranged a great meeting to be held Sunday throughout Italy in an endeavor to bring about the participation of the country in the conflict.

The Corriere d'Italia, commenting on the event, says that it has assumed the character of a warning to the monarchy, since the national league, which arranged the meeting, adopted a resolution containing this sentence:

"If after long waiting there are disillusion, no matter of what nature, a profound political upheaval is inevitable."

Prof. Mussi, a Socialist leader, explains this section of the resolution thus:

"In other words, if the monarchy is unable to make national war, the monarchy will cease to exist in Italy; a profound political upheaval means a change of regime."

RUSSIA REPORTS GOOD PROGRESS IN THE CARPATHIANS

Petrograd, April 9.—The war office tonight issued the following official communication: "In the Carpathians our troops are progressing. In the valley of the Ondawa on April 6 we dislodged the Austrians from the sector of Stropko-Puczek. In the direction of Meschibotz the Austro-Germans, having received considerable reinforcements, attempted to develop an offensive, but our troops, after having occupied the front of the Carpathians, repulsed all their attacks and inflicted heavy losses on the enemy."

"In the region north of the railway of Ujok and Berzovo our troops succeeded in crossing the principal chain of the Carpathians, thereby attaining important tactical results on the heights south and north of Volosna."

"On the other portions of the front there has been no important change."

Germany Short of Munitions

London, April 9.—The ninth and tenth instalments of the French official review of the war which in the previous chapters has dealt with the German effort, the using up of German troops and officers, and the material and moral wastage of the German army, deals respectively with military supplies and the conclusions of the war up to date as found by the writer.

Under the caption, "The Scarcity of Primary Material for Projectiles," the review points out that the chief explanation of the imperfections noted in the German projectiles is to be found in the bad quality of the primary material. It declares there is "a terrible scarcity of rubber," and that still more serious is "the scarcity of copper, which is indispensable for the manufacture of shells and munitions."

The same condition, it is asserted, holds true of saltpetre and of the nitrates necessary for its manufacture.

The review then deals at great length and in great detail with quotations from German writers to prove the scarcity of food supplies within the empire. It says: "It has been observed on several occasions that the requisitioning of those resources, have not been as regular as that of the French. In the case of the battle of the Marne and in the weeks which followed, the German prisoners were famished and demoralized. They had eaten nothing for several days."

In the tenth and last instalment the writer proceeds to draw his conclusions which he places under four heads, as follows: "The bearing of the German defeat," "The bearing of the French victory," "The bearing of the German defeat," and "The bearing of the French victory."

The writer proceeds to draw his conclusions which he places under four heads, as follows: "The bearing of the German defeat," "The bearing of the French victory," "The bearing of the German defeat," and "The bearing of the French victory."

The writer proceeds to draw his conclusions which he places under four heads, as follows: "The bearing of the German defeat," "The bearing of the French victory," "The bearing of the German defeat," and "The bearing of the French victory."

The writer proceeds to draw his conclusions which he places under four heads, as follows: "The bearing of the German defeat," "The bearing of the French victory," "The bearing of the German defeat," and "The bearing of the French victory."

JAPAN NOT TO SEND ARMY OVER TO EUROPE

Tokio, April 9.—The project to organize and send a Japanese volunteer army to Europe has been abandoned. The promoters explain that they failed to get the governmental sanction which was judged necessary.

The project required the promoters to discontinue the movement on the ground that it was harmful to public peace and order. The promoters, however, induced the home minister to withdraw the police order and sought to enlist the support of Count Okuma, the premier. According to the promoters, the premier replied he did not believe the project would harm Japan's diplomatic dealings. However, he considered the approval of the army necessary.

The plan was repeated by the military authorities for two reasons. The first was that if it were carried out it would affect the strength of the army in war time, as the volunteers naturally would come from the ranks of reservists. The second reason was that the surplus arms of the army having already been sold to the allied powers, the army had no arms and ammunition available for the volunteers.

The promoters then decided to work for the dispatch of one regiment, instead of two divisions,

and applied to the army authorities for approval, only to meet again with failure. The project, therefore, was abandoned.

According to the Tokio Asahi, a Japanese resident of Chung Ching, Manchuria, whose name is Jihomoku Oshige, has obtained permission from the government of Irkutsk to organize a Japanese volunteer force to serve in the Russian army. Mr. Oshige will open headquarters at Tsuruga, Japan, and Vladivostok, the Russian port on the other side of the Japan sea. He is ambitious, he says, to organize two army corps, with no limitation as to qualifications. Applicants of physicians, photographers and men understanding Russian, French, English or German would be especially welcomed.

He has arranged, he declares, that in case volunteers are wounded or killed allowances will be made by the army headquarters and the Russian government. Those who join would go to Vladivostok for formal enlistment at the Russian volunteer camp.

DUG A TUNNEL IN AN ATTEMPT AT A GETAWAY

Maidenhead, Eng., April 9.—A determined attempt on the part of German officers at Maidenhead, near Maidenhead, to escape from internment, has been discovered.

A short time ago some of the prisoners developed a liking for gardening at the rear of the mansion in which they were detained, and some extensive flower beds gave practical evidence of their ability. A few days ago, however, suspicions of an attempt were aroused, and he kept special observation, calling in a workman ostensibly to lay down drain pipes in the rear of the garden. He indicated the spot to begin work, and very soon the workman's pick struck a hollow. It was then discovered that the German prisoners had made a tunnel from 8 to 12 yards long, 2 feet high and 2 feet wide, that was ingeniously camouflaged with wood. An ordinary fire shovel appeared to have been used in excavating the thick concrete foundation of a high brick wall, and would soon have been able to see daylight had the tunnel not been discovered.

Most of their work was done during the night. There were more than 100 German officers imprisoned there, some of whom are distinguished military men.

The Germans had cut through the thick concrete foundation of a high brick wall, and would soon have been able to see daylight had the tunnel not been discovered. Most of their work was done during the night. There were more than 100 German officers imprisoned there, some of whom are distinguished military men.

GUILTY OF ATTEMPT TO COMMIT TREASON

Welland, Ont., April 9.—Guilty of an attempt to commit treason on an intention to assist alien enemies to leave Canada, but not realizing the seriousness of his act, was the verdict of the jury in the high court here Wednesday in the trial of Joseph Snyder, a wealthy farmer living along the Niagara river. In this case, as in that of Nicolotti, tried on a like charge Tuesday, the Crown only asked for a conviction on attempted treason. A reserved case was granted that an appeal might be carried to the court of appeals on the question of law. Snyder was released under \$20,000 bail. Nicolotti, found guilty of attempted treason, was sentenced to serve one year in prison.

The plan was repeated by the military authorities for two reasons. The first was that if it were carried out it would affect the strength of the army in war time, as the volunteers naturally would come from the ranks of reservists. The second reason was that the surplus arms of the army having already been sold to the allied powers, the army had no arms and ammunition available for the volunteers.

CANADIANS ON SHIP CHASED BY PIRATE CROSSING CHANNEL

Toronto, April 9.—The Mail and Empire has the following cable from its correspondent in London:

"While crossing the channel on Saturday the British hospital ship, *Manawatu*, with several hundred wounded soldiers, including some thirty Canadians aboard, was chased for 45 minutes by a German submarine. "When the pirate was sighted the *Manawatu* fled, developing a speed of 20 knots, and thus escaped. Wounded men tell the story, which is vouched for by officers who talked with the crew."

German Air Raid on England Fails

Newcastle, April 10.—A Zeppelin raid was made in the Tyne district of Northumberland county Wednesday night. It appears that the Zeppelins reached Blyth from across the North sea at about 8.10 o'clock, passed over Blyth and Grantington and proceeded to the north of Seatonburn.

Bombs were dropped at several of the villages passed by the airship—five at Choppington, three at Walswood, two at Seatonburn, and one at Bedlington.

The airship passed near North Shields and Newcastle. While neither city was visited, both took precautions by extinguishing the electric lights.

A full enquiry as to the loss of life or personal injury resulted from the Zeppelin raid and that although several small houses were damaged the material loss was very small.

The Zeppelins, when last seen, was passing seaward from the mouth of the Tyne. By 11 o'clock the district over which it had flown had resumed its normal aspect.

GERMANY MAKES PROTEST TO U. S.

Washington, April 10.—Germany has sent to the United States government a note complaining that the latter has accomplished nothing in its diplomatic correspondence with the allies to obtain for American exporters the right to ship foodstuffs to the civilian population of a belligerent country. The communication intimates also that the United States has virtually prohibited the British economic council prohibiting commodities with Germany.

In view of these considerations the German government directs attention to the fact that the allies are obtaining large shipments of arms and munitions in the United States and declares that the American government, while insisting on its legal right to ship arms to belligerents, does not with equal energy pursue its right to ship foodstuffs and non-combatant articles to the civilian population of Germany.

The note urges the representative of the formal aspects of the question of shipping arms to belligerents, the spirit of neutrality should be observed. In support of this contention a quotation is cited from President Wilson's address on Mexican affairs in August, 1913, when an embargo was placed upon the shipment of arms and ammunition to Mexico. "While the war department have begun the preparation of a reply, which will be delivered shortly to Count Von Bernstorff, the German ambassador here."

RELIEF CLEARING HOUSE

New York, April 9.—On behalf of the war relief clearing house for France and Belgium, it was announced here yesterday that arrangements for methods of dealing in this country with the relief work for Europe has been completed.

It is the purpose of the clearing house to co-operate with the existing companies engaged in relief work throughout the country by affording them information and facilities for transportation. Arrangements with the French government for the free transportation in France of all relief shipments and with the French line for free ocean carriage of certain goods have been made.

Fifty thousand pamphlets explaining the methods of the clearing house are to be mailed throughout the United States. Jos. H. Choate, former ambassador to Great Britain, is honorary president of the organization. Officers include members of banks, railway, express and transportation, telephone and telegraph companies.

GERMANY'S PRESS POLICE NOT A TRAGIC FAILURE

NOW REALIZE SERIOUS FLIGHT OF THE NATION

German Business Men and Financiers know that the War has Sapped the Nation's Prosperity, and Entertain no Delusions Regarding the Ultimate Outcome of the War

The Copenhagen correspondent of the London Times sends an interview with a distinguished banker of a neutral country, whose long and intimate business relations with Germany required him to spend several weeks in that country recently.

"It would be a grave failure," the banker says, "to judge German affairs by the German newspapers of today. They must not only suppress what the Government does not want printed, but are required to publish that and that only which the government lays out."

"Even the great industrialists of the Ruhr," he continues, "are beginning to suggest that the rigors of the war are sowing but surely undermining the nation's economic life."

"The banker's conclusion," with German bankers and business men, convinced him that they realize now that Germany has been sapped of its vitality and pathetic adventure."

"Even the great industrialists of the Ruhr," he continues, "are beginning to suggest that the rigors of the war are sowing but surely undermining the nation's economic life."

"The banker's conclusion," with German bankers and business men, convinced him that they realize now that Germany has been sapped of its vitality and pathetic adventure."

"The general staff," he says, "told the great captains of industry, who in Germany are a hardly less important factor in the conduct of a war than the staff itself, that the plan of campaign, reduced to essentials, was to win the campaign within three weeks, then, when the German army had won the campaign, the German army would be in a position to complete the mobilization of the German army, and the German army would be in a position to complete the mobilization of the German army."

"Well, this summer and today program has not been successful. Our bankers have slipped at numerous vital points. The German army, which began with more than a million men, is now reduced to a few hundred thousand. The German army, which began with more than a million men, is now reduced to a few hundred thousand. The German army, which began with more than a million men, is now reduced to a few hundred thousand."

Unfortunately for the Crown Prince

Imperialistic Thought of Germany Was For a Long Time the Basis of German Justification in the War, Germany's Right to say that the war was forced upon her, does not rest, in the crown prince's mind, upon any details of the emperor's private life. "What he talks of is the iron ring," he says, "and as for as possible, the crown prince is the iron ring, the crown prince is the iron ring, the crown prince is the iron ring."

Flashed on Gasol. The astonishing large percentage of the officers and crew rescued from the German liner, the *Prinzess Alice*, was torpedoed in the Dover Straits, appears to have been a most serious episode in the history of the German navy. The *Prinzess Alice*, a mail ship, was ordered by the Admiralty to be sent to sea before there was any possibility of its being rescued. The *Prinzess Alice*, a mail ship, was ordered by the Admiralty to be sent to sea before there was any possibility of its being rescued."

Miss Parsons—It was almost sorry, that you spoke so rudely to that poor girl. Will you please say to her that I am very sorry for her. Will you please say to her that I am very sorry for her. Will you please say to her that I am very sorry for her."

The U.S. Air Craft How Canada Gains

A Noble Citizenship and Greater National Pride, Will be Result of the War

But it is not in the material sense that we wish to be understood when we say that Canada will benefit by the war. The country would become a great nation, something more than a collection of islands and a group of islands. The country would become a great nation, something more than a collection of islands and a group of islands."

The test of this war, however, is the good times it has had for half a century. In the four months since the beginning of the war about 50,000 men have been prepared in the country. The test of this war, however, is the good times it has had for half a century. In the four months since the beginning of the war about 50,000 men have been prepared in the country."

"The use to which air craft can be put in war will be better known after the European war. It seems that the air navy will be the most important part of the country's fighting force. The use to which air craft can be put in war will be better known after the European war. It seems that the air navy will be the most important part of the country's fighting force."

Armored Trains Great Aid

Invaluable Against the Armored Trains Commanded by British

A correspondent of the Times in Flanders says: "The British are for the most part, routes paved with the bones of the German army. The British are for the most part, routes paved with the bones of the German army."

"In the fighting in Flanders the military forces of England, France and Belgium have been able to advance their position by the use of armored trains. The military forces of England, France and Belgium have been able to advance their position by the use of armored trains."

Value German Prisoners. Were the practice of releasing prisoners in the hands of the Duke of Brunswick, who is reported to be in the hands of the French, would be a capital offense. The practice of releasing prisoners in the hands of the Duke of Brunswick, who is reported to be in the hands of the French, would be a capital offense."

Although Turkey opened hostilities against Russia by a naval bombardment, her strength is not at all impaired. The Turkish army, however, is not at all impaired. The Turkish army, however, is not at all impaired."

PATHTIC PILGRIMS OF THE REFUGEES FROM BELGIUM

DRIVEN FROM THEIR HOMES IN BELGIUM, WOMEN AND CHILDREN HAVE SOUGHT A HAVEN OF REFUGE IN ENGLAND—Noble Work Among Unfortunate People

Robert Williams, relates the following about the Belgian women and children made destitute by the war.

"They all tell the same story. Women and children have suffered, and are suffering through this war more than they have suffered before. They are all suffering through this war more than they have suffered before. They are all suffering through this war more than they have suffered before."

"There are thousands of such women and children in England. They are all suffering through this war more than they have suffered before. They are all suffering through this war more than they have suffered before. They are all suffering through this war more than they have suffered before."

The Problem of Feeding First White Men to Land

Germany Does Not Produce Sufficient Food for Her Own People

A correspondent writes to know what Germany will do for food if she cannot get it from the outside world. The correspondent writes to know what Germany will do for food if she cannot get it from the outside world."

"Germany has to feed a population of 65,000,000 people. The correspondent writes to know what Germany will do for food if she cannot get it from the outside world. The correspondent writes to know what Germany will do for food if she cannot get it from the outside world."

"The correspondent writes to know what Germany will do for food if she cannot get it from the outside world. The correspondent writes to know what Germany will do for food if she cannot get it from the outside world. The correspondent writes to know what Germany will do for food if she cannot get it from the outside world."

Turk a Good Soldier

His Unpreparedness Responsible for Poor Showing He Made in War Against Balkan States

For a long time the Turkish army in the Balkans was considered to be one of the best in the world. The Turkish army in the Balkans was considered to be one of the best in the world."

"The Turkish army in the Balkans was considered to be one of the best in the world. The Turkish army in the Balkans was considered to be one of the best in the world. The Turkish army in the Balkans was considered to be one of the best in the world."

"The Turkish army in the Balkans was considered to be one of the best in the world. The Turkish army in the Balkans was considered to be one of the best in the world. The Turkish army in the Balkans was considered to be one of the best in the world."

PROPOSED PROHIBITION ACT

Here is a synopsis of the Prohibition Bill to be submitted to the electors July 21st, 1916, and which, if passed, will become law July 1st, 1916:

1—Purpose of the Act.
To prohibit the sale or gift of intoxicating liquors within the Province of Alberta except for other than beverage purposes, and to restrict the consumption of intoxicating liquor within the province. It does not prohibit the manufacture of liquor by any brewer or distiller, nor does it prohibit its sale by him, to any person without the province, as these privileges are granted him by Dominion Statute. Nor does the Act prohibit the consumption of liquor in one's own home provided the liquor was not secured within the province and does not exceed a fixed amount at any one time. Having possession of a quantity larger than this maximum amount shall render any private individual liable to prosecution under this Act. In this way the individual liberty is secured while the retail trade of liquor is restricted.

2—Provision for Necessary Purposes other than Beverage, and Medium of Distribution.
The Lieutenant Governor-in-Council shall appoint vendors to supply those who require alcohol for alcoholic uses for medicinal, mechanical, scientific or sacramental purposes. Such vendors are to receive fixed salaries, but absolutely no profits nor commissions from the sale of liquors handled or dispersed. The vendor shall supply each applicant for liquor only upon his or her sworn statement that it is to be used for other than beverage purposes, and to secure liquor from the vendor the applicant must be properly registered in his or her particular profession, as druggist, physician, etc. Accurate records of the amount sold and received, and the purpose for which they were sold and received, accompanied by a sworn statement, must be forwarded to the Attorney-General's department by the vendor each month, and such records shall be at all times open for inspection. Consumption of liquor as a beverage upon the premises of the vendor is absolutely prohibited.

3—Prosecutions and Penalties.
The penalties for contravention are fixed by the Act, and vary according to the nature of the offence, whether it is a first, second or third conviction. The fines run from fifty to five hundred dollars, and the term of imprisonment from ten days to six months. A case may be tried before a judge, police magistrate, or justice of the peace. An appeal can be made only upon certain cases, and that to the judge of the district court. Police, officers, policemen and constables shall have full authority to enforce any of the provisions of the Act. All fines accruing from prosecutions shall go to the general revenue of the province.

4—Majority Required and Voters Eligible.
By the terms of the Direct Legislation Act, under which this referendum is being taken, only a bare majority is necessary to make it a law of the province. Any male British subject, who is over 21 years of age, who has resided for a period of 12 months in the province, and for three months in the electoral constituency, shall be entitled to vote.

5—Government to Handle WHOLESALE TRADE.
Yorkton, Sask., April 9.—Premier Scott was the principal speaker at a meeting promoted by the local committee of the British-Ban League. Wednesday evening when he discussed the government's proposed temperance legislation. The premier was very frank in his statements and those present were favorably impressed with the sincerity of his attitude in dealing with the question.

Mr. Scott stated that he was glad to know that the government's attitude found favor with the temperance party, and that the proposed dispensaries he was

glad to be informed that there was a desire of enlightenment as to the manner of their legislation. Primarily this government had taken this course because of the war and, consequently, as a war measure and the action of closing the bars during the war is in accordance with public opinion. As the government has not yet the power to stop the importation or manufacture of liquor, continued the Premier, one or two alternatives were forced upon the government, either to place the province under total prohibition or take over the wholesale liquor business and run it as a government dispensary. The government will now take over the wholesale as they are at present and run them under the same regulations as those under which they are now governed. A capable business man would be appointed to manage the dispensaries who would have an absolutely free hand and the appointment of local managers would not be subject to influence which usually govern the appointment of government employees.

ELECTIONS ACT UNDER DISCUSSION

Ottawa, April 9.—The bills to amend the Dominion Election Act and the Controverted Elections Act both received a third reading in the House Wednesday after a long discussion. The amendment by Edward Peck, of Prescott, to the former bill designed to prevent members of parliament from being directors of companies doing business with the government, was productive of some discussion.

It was supported by Hon. Wm. Pugsley, who pointed out, for example, that Senator Currie, Mr. Stanfield, M.P., and others would be prohibited by the amendment. Sir Wilfrid Laurier said it was important to maintain the independence of parliament and if a member might lose his seat for a mere \$5 contract which he had personally with the government, there was a good deal to be said for extending the law to cover directors of companies.

Hon. Frank Oliver said it would appear from the discussion that it was either a crime to be a member of parliament or to be engaged in business. A crime was concealed apparently in one or the other of these vocations. The majority of the people of Canada, he said, are engaged in business, the most of them struggling with serious difficulties. Out of these men we have to pick those who will manage our political affairs. In his opinion the essential thing is to see that we get as many members of parliament as the most capable men the country offers.

Sir Robert Borden then stated that while he had a great deal of sympathy with the amendment there were many serious difficulties in the way of its adoption. He would draw it to the attention of the minister of justice and it might be possible before the bill is finally disposed of in the House to amend the present bill covering at least part of the object aimed at by Mr. Peck. The amendment was then declared lost on division and the bill given third reading.

SUBSIDY FOR PARENTAGE EXPECTED TO FOLLOW WAR

(By C. Austin Harrison, Editor of the English Review.)

London, April 10.—Before the end of the war the question of sexes will be acute in certain countries, Germany in particular. If the war is carried to the pitiless extremity we have prepared for, it would leave Central Europe deprived of its virility, bringing about the awful conditions that obtained as a result of the thirty years' war.

For 200 years the German spirit was broken, and all continuity of mind and national cohesion vanished. It is a terrible prospect, but I fear Germany is doomed to revert to somewhat similar conditions. France will suffer horribly, and if she is not careful with the Napoleonic family code, may even sink to second place.

The question as it will affect us has yet to be tested. Given another year of warfare we must expect a very betwixt of males, the least of the race. That women will be gravely injured as a

consequence needs no demonstration. There can be no question of warfare after this for decades. Women will react to the calls of motherhood and human sympathy. It will be a time of love. Women will give as mothers what they have received as a race. On the other hand the economic condition of women will unquestionably become a State concern. Among the first things that will need reconstruction are the laws relating to divorce and illegitimacy. As things are a soldier can claim State support for an illegitimate child, whereas the child is still debared from the rights of legitimization, even in the event of the mother marrying.

All this old time, cruel ecclesiastical legislation must go. The first duty of women will be motherhood. In the interest of the State it will be the cry, all over Europe, in German countries they will probably subsidize parentage. Even here we may have to promote it.

Automatically the sexes will come together, but with a more comprehensive love. There will be an era of European mating in which many old vexations and trammels of absurd social restrictions will disappear, setting man and woman free to think and begin afresh.

We shall cease troubling about sex, for sex will again become a fashionable bond of sympathy.

MUNICIPAL BODIES, NOT GOVERNMENT, MUST TAKE ACTION

John Perrie, deputy minister of municipal affairs, has asked the Edmonton Bulletin to publish the following:

"In an interview with myself published in Thursday's edition of your paper, my opinion respecting the collection of arrears of municipal taxes was given in such a manner as might give rise to some misconception. I intended merely to explain the laws governing municipal bodies and the spirit underlying them. The department of municipal affairs of the government has nothing to do with the tax enforcement returns nor with the forced collection of taxes in cities, towns, villages or rural municipalities. In that respect the law is laid down by the legislatures, and no action can be taken except under the direct instructions of the municipal bodies concerned."

PRESENT DAY TEXT BOOKS CRITICISED

Calgary, April 9.—Present day text books in the public schools were criticized at the afternoon session of the Alberta Educational Association Wednesday. Mrs. Nellie McHugh, the noted writer—Canadian authors, dubbed the history text books as "dry as the dust on the road, with just as nice a taste to the children," and hoped the day would come when they would be put into more human form.

R. H. Roberts, of the Calgary Normal School, openly ridiculed the mathematical problems put up to the children as "absolutely useless for present day requirements." Examining the mathematical text books of 1815 and it will be found how modern they are. Examine the 1915 text books and see how ancient they are. There has been no change.

He said he hoped to see the day coming when these useless problems would be exchanged for something of real help to the children.

A committee meeting was held at which it was advocated that a special teachers' alliance be formed for Alberta, and it was recommended to the full association that a committee be appointed to draft a constitution.

SCHOOL CHILDREN SHOULD BE TAUGHT TARIFFS

"The British preferential tariff and the favored nations tariffs should be made intelligible to the school children. They are subjects that should be understood by every intelligent citizen of this Dominion, and might not civics be made of use to the school children by teaching them something pertaining to the tariff?" observed Mr. H. Roberts, M.A., of the Calgary

Normal School, who held up the numerous mathematical text books to ridicule, in an address before the senior public school section of the Teachers' Educational Association at Knox church, Calgary, Wednesday afternoon. "We went right after those awful ages of youth, the problems of the hypothetical but foolish men who were filling a bath with a hole in the bottom, for the sole purpose of giving the children a headache by figuring out how much water per minute was flowing out. He expressed a firm belief in the simple, straightforward, practical problems, and was heartily in favor of dislodging the arithmetical deadwood from the present mathematical textbooks."

"Examine the textbooks for 1815. Compare them with the textbooks of 1915," he declared, "and you will marvel at the antiquity of the textbooks of the date of the Battle of Waterloo, and the antiquity of the textbooks of today. They haven't changed. We are presenting our children of today with problems to solve that died with the introduction of the banks. Some of them belong to the age 3,000 years before Christ."

"The child is logical," he said; "he wants to take the shortest cut to the solution of a problem, and yet we present him with inverted problems in which he has to begin at the top and work down. We suppose that a man has already bought a house and that he wants to find out the amount of interest he has to pay on the amount invested, how much the house cost him. Rubbish. The man nowadays knows very well what he is paying for it and exactly how much commission he pays to the agent."

"Surely we are past the time when our children should have to work over the speed with which a bathtub is emptying itself through a hole in the bottom—a most uninteresting problem. Why not use them in letting the children know at the same time the law of conservation of energy? Why not test their mathematics on the size of the reservoirs, and the amount of water flowing through the ditch into those reservoirs?"

"The child's school education to the things in the world outside."

IMPOSSIBLE TO DEFEND CONSTANTINOPLE

Paris, April 4.—A dispatch to the Balkan agency from Dedoghatz says: "At a council of war held in Constantinople and presided over by the Sultan, the German general, Liman von Sanders, commander of the Turkish forces in Europe, declared that the German officers and engineers would do all that was possible to defend the Dardanelles and the Bosphorus, but if in spite of all the efforts the allied forces succeeded, it will be useless to try to defend Constantinople. He advised the transfer of the capital to the interior of Asia Minor."

He Grand Vizier and Enver Pasha insisted on a defense of the city in view of the great preparations that had been made during the last few months. This question was left open pending more definite results from the attacks of the allies.

The unique articles are all being put in cases, and will be on exhibit within a few days. They were an excellent insight into the life of the Eskimos. Included amongst other exhibits are a few sketches by a native named Egoosivok. To the Eskimo everything is black or white, because of the snow, and the sketches are drawn in the manner, but are wonderfully executed.

QUEER ESKIMO TRIBE IS FOUND WEAR EIDERDOWN

Toronto, April 4.—By the recent discoveries of Mr. Robert J. Flaherty, of the Sir William Macgill expeditions, another tribe of Eskimos has been discovered. These people, who had never seen a white man before, were found on the islands which Mr. Flaherty found, or rediscovered, in the Hudson Bay less than 1,000 miles from Toronto. They were, as doubt, drifted to the islands many years ago, no one knows how many, and forced

to make their homes there. No one is the author of invention, and they adopted new customs, making themselves distinctive, and are now recognized as a new tribe of the Eskimo. Their clothing is different because of this necessity. The adults wear costumes made from elder duck. This is necessary, because there are no reindeer, from which most of the Eskimo costumes are made. Some of the children wear clothes made from young seals. Mr. Flaherty brought one of the elder duck suits down with him, and it has been presented, with many others and also many other articles of Eskimo use, to the Royal Ontario Museum, on Bloor street. The reporter was informed that this was the first time that a suit like it had ever been brought from the north.

SUBMARINE RECORD

New York, April 9.—Thirty vessels were sunk and eighty-two lives lost in the German submarine blockade of the United Kingdom during the period from December 31 to March 17, inclusive, according to figures announced by Sir Couty Bennett, British consul-general here. In this period 8,220 vessels arrived at United Kingdom ports, and 7,029 sailed therefrom.

OLIVER Typewriter



It is economy to buy the best

All I ask is the opportunity to prove to you that the Oliver Typewriter is the best in the world. If you need a typewriter you owe it to yourself to become acquainted with the Oliver.

F. H. SCHOOLEY, Local Agent

Now showing
Style-Craft
Spring and Summer
styles and patterns.
Suits made to measure
from \$17. See them.
D. CAMERON
TAILOR
Cleaning Pressing
Allan Street, opposite Adelphi Hotel

FRANK VICKERSON
Financial Agent, Insurance, Real Estate,
Money to Loan
Vickerson Block, Railway Street
Lacombe

Great West Livery Feed and Sale Stables
Best Equipped Livery in Lacombe
Rigs at reasonable rates. Draying on short notice.
Horses bought and sold
D. W. GARNER, Prop.
Phone 143

Blue Ribbon
COFFEE and BAKING POWDER
You may be the best cook in the world but if the lens you use is poor you cannot get satisfactory results. Always use Blue Ribbon Baking Powder it makes the lightest pastry and cakes.
Blue Ribbon, the standard of quality in Tea, Coffee, Baking Powders, Jelly Powders, Spices and Extracts.

PRESENTS FIGURES SHOW- ING THAT ALBERTA HOGS CAN BE PROFITABLY FED

"There is no reason on earth why the Alberta farmer cannot feed his hogs profitably now," said A. H. Mayland in an interview with the Calgary Albertaian last week, and Mr. Mayland proved his case right up to the hilt, showing that it was in the extra weight put on in the proper fattening of the hog that the farmer made his money.

"The difference in that extra weight is just about equal to anywhere from 1 lb. to 20 lb. per pound. That can be easily seen by working out the problem. It will be seen that the profit to the farmer lies in the extra 40 lbs. of fat he puts on his hog. If he sacrifices his hog, light and unfattened, that is the time he loses."

Mr. Mayland said: "There is a good, bright future for the hog man at present, and he should by no means dispense of a hog that is not finished. For instance, a man sells a pig that weighs 100 lbs. This pig will bring him to-day \$6.25. If he feeds this pig to weigh 140 lbs., selling at \$7.75, it would bring \$10.85, which is \$4.60 for 40 lbs. of fat, which is \$11.50 per cwt. Still there are a great many pigs sold that weigh 125 lbs. These pigs would make a still less profit. This pig at \$6.25 would bring \$7.91. If fed to weigh 140 lbs., it would bring \$10.85, showing a profit of \$3.93 for 15 lbs. of hog, which is \$26.20 per cwt. for the gain put on it."

Now if corn costs 14c. per lb. and it takes 5 lbs. of corn to make 1 lb. of pork, this will make a profit of \$12.75 per cwt. for the gain put on this pig.

"Thousands of pigs similar to these I have referred to have been shipped to the U. S., and the country has lost a great profit, while the U. S. hog feeders have received the profits. We should by no means sell any of our pigs, but should keep them here and finish them and receive the handsome price of from 15c. to 20c. per pound for feeding our pigs."

ARMED BANDITS MAKE BIG HAUL IN TORONTO OFFICE

Toronto, April 10.—Undismayed by revolvers in the hands of two bandits and despite the fact that the make-up of the Sterling Action and Key Company, of Nobel street, were ignominiously herded under the muzzles, two stenographers employed in the office of the company ventured out on a plucky raid to prevent the looting of the company's pay envelopes. Their resistance at least saved their employers several hundred dollars.

Twenty-three hundred dollars, the amount of the payroll, was in two baskets in the factory office, when a couple of armed men entered and warned the two stenographers to keep quiet and hand over the money. Both women screamed loudly and the male employees rushed to the aid, but a pistol in the hands of one of the bandits brought them back to the factory. The women were then ordered to make no resistance, but Miss May Helppott refused to give up the money and was brutally choked. Miss Alice Robertson, disregarding the pistol, ran to Miss Helppott's aid and met with similar treatment. During the scuffle the two baskets fell to the floor and one of the bandits picked up his contents, excepting the notice of the robbers. Miss Robertson broke away and ran to the door, leading to the factory and one of the men fired at her, the bullet passing close over her head. The men then gathered \$1,500 into a bag and made their way to the street. A third man, who had been keeping watch outside, joined them, and the trio disappeared, leaving only the tracks of the band of the factory. There is no due yet to their identity.

PRINZ EITEL WILL INTER- FERE DURING WAR

Newport News, Va., April 9.—Commander Max Thierbach of the German auxiliary cruiser Prinz Eitel Friedrich, asked the United States government, through port authorities here, to intern his ship and crew for the war. Up to the last moment the

German ship kept up the appearance of being ready for a dash to sea, and when the time for decision finally came he explained that failure of "expected relief" to arrive had made it necessary to intern, rather than "deliver the vessel and ship to fruitless and certain destruction by British and French warships waiting off the Virginia capes."

Yesterday the commander made her last cruise of the war. She was taken to the Norfolk navy yard across Hampton Roads from the shipyard here where she has been laid up since being interned to port on March 10th after her remarkable commerce destroying voyage from the Orient.

"Collector of Customs Hamilton boarded the Eitel shortly after seven o'clock Wednesday night with an imperative notice from the Washington government that the time for her stay in this port would expire at midnight, and that he must leave American waters by 4 o'clock on the morning of April 8th. Before the customs collector could deliver the notice, Commander Thierbach handed to him the written announcement of his decision."

HAS GERMANY AGREED TO LET AUSTRIA SUE FOR PEACE SEPARATELY.

New York, April 9.—A dispatch to the Sun from Rome says: "Information reaches Rome and is based on excellent authority, that Austria is about to sue for peace, and that Germany, realizing the hopelessness of averting a Lithuanian intervention under settlement made by the dual monarchy, has lately agreed to her ally making a separate peace. This is regarded here as a prelude to the end of the war."

Confidential information has been received that the Kaiser realizes his inability to send any more troops to Hungary to resist the Russian advance over the Carpathians, as he needs all his forces to guard his own frontiers. Austria, abandoned by Germany, can make no effective resistance to the enemy's armies and hence is ready to give up the fight and plead for peace with the object of saving the empire from annihilation.

Germany, left alone to fight allied nations, but not yet defeated, will continue, it is said, to carry on resistance so that, if compelled to make peace, her honor will be saved. The country, although apparently improbable, is not regarded here as impossible.

While nothing is admitted in official quarters regarding a settlement of the future of the countries bordering on the Adriatic, there is a persistent report that Italy and Serbia, with the cognizance of the allies, have reached an agreement whereby Serbia will finally cede the whole of the Balkan area, which failed of realizing because of the opposition of Italy and Austria. This report has it that Italy has stipulated that Serbia must renounce the Adriatic ports, Durazzo or Avlona, which is to be ceded to her. Signor Tittoni, Italian ambassador at Paris, who has come to Rome for consultation with the cabinet, is believed to be in charge of the negotiations with Serbia and the allies.

A dispatch from Paris says: "Private advices have been received here from trustworthy sources to the effect that Italy and Austria have reached an agreement which will satisfy the aspirations of the Italian people for an enlargement of the national boundaries and preclude all possibility of armed intervention by Italy on the side of the allies."

"While dispatches from Vienna recently said that Emperor Francis Joseph was absolutely opposed to the cession of any territory as the price of continued neutrality on the part of Italy, the advices which have just come to hand state that the emperor has consented to the cession of the Trentino. It is added that the necessary documents have been drawn up and signed."

This news bears out the report from Vienna that Trentino, geographically and historically a part of the Italian peninsula, was to be occupied by Italian troops only at the end of the great war. Austria has interposed this stipulation so as to be certain that Italy will maintain neutrality, no matter what future events may change the present situation."

ITALIAN FLEET SETS OUT ON A VOYAGE OF MYSTERY VERY SUD- DENLY.

On the Italian Frontier, via Paris, April 9.—The warships of the Italian fleet departed suddenly on Monday from the Mediterranean naval station at Spezia, Gairs and Magdalena Island. They concentrated at Augusta, Sicily and at Taranto. They are thus within a few hours of the Adriatic.

The departure of these warships caused a profound impression, particularly at Spezia, where until last Sunday the harbor was crowded with Dreadnoughts, cruisers and Lupoletto boat destroyers, while the town was filled with officers and sailors.

Italy now has the finest fleet in her history. It is now headed by several new Dreadnoughts, of which the most formidable is the Conte di Cavour, which corresponds in the Italian navy to Great Britain's Queen Elizabeth. The future movements of the fleet are veiled with absolute secrecy. It is asserted that "only the king and one or two of the highest officials are acquainted with the plans decided upon."

FISHED FOR SOLDIERS WITH SARDINE CANS.

London, April 9.—The following humorous incident of trench life will, no doubt, find its way to Canada in letters written by soldiers at the front to relatives and friends at home. It was related at the office of the Canadian Associated Press by an officer who is on sick leave.

The Germans in a trench not a hundred yards away from the Canadian position called out to know what their foes had on their list of fare for dinner. Now the Germans have a particular appetite for sardines and as this canned luxury happened to be one of the things on the list, the Canadians were many appeals for the Canadians to pass over some of these dainties.

A trooper was sent out to deposit half a dozen tins in a bunch half way between the trenches. Later a German popped out, his treach to secure the sardines, but as the tins were attached to a piece of string and had been a retreat commensurate with the peace venture, the German attempt to secure them was soon abandoned. Fear of treachery probably was superior to his like for sardines.

The officer who told the story was asked what the Canadians would have done if the German had followed the receding bait right up to the trench.

"Thrown empty sardine tins at him most probably and told him to get back to his sausage," was the reply.

OBREGON SAYS HE DEFEAT- ED VILLA'S FORCES.

Yere Cruz, April 9.—Gen. Obregon says that on Wednesday he inflicted a serious defeat on the Villa troops between Calaya and Tepic, on the Mexican Central Railroad. It was the first big engagement since the evacuation of Mexico City.

Gen. Obregon, in his official report, says Francisco Villa was personally in command of his forces. The fighting continued for about 30 hours, according to the report, and after the retreat of Villa's men more than one thousand of Villa's dead were found. Four hundred prisoners were taken. Obregon reported that Gen. Carranza that he would continue immediately his advance.

OUR MEN TEACHERS.

(Calgary Daily Herald.) Why do Canadian men not stay in the teaching profession? The answer to the question is that one of the most serious educational problems which Canada has to face. For it is a fact that few men in this country seriously take up teaching as a life work. Although it is evident that more and more men are needed to teach the young of Canada today than ever before in the history of the country.

It would be safe to say that 90, perhaps 95 per cent. of the men who teach school in their young manhood forsake that work for one of the learned pro-

fessions or for business. With thousands and thousands of these the few years they devote to teaching are but a means unto an end, something at which they can make a little money to put them through the university or to live on while they complete a legal or medical course.

They might be likened to the young girl who feels pretty sure that she will be married before she is 30, but who goes to business college and takes a course in stenography so that she can fit herself for a position until the right man comes along. For a very similar reason our Canadian normal schools turn out thousands of young men and women whose education along that particular line is practically wasted, because they only teach school until they get a chance to better themselves.

By bettering themselves it is not always necessary to be employed that they expect to get more money, but they do expect to acquire a better standing in their community.

That is the secret of the whole trouble. The men school teachers have no standing in our country. He is not looked up to nor respected as is the minister, the lawyer, the doctor, the business man or even the newspaperman. The principal of any one of our Calgary public schools occupies a really a most important position. On him devolves the final responsibility for the training of countless future citizens of Canada. But when the truth is told he holds no position at all in the community outside of the small circle over which he presides. He is not looked up to as we look up to a prominent medical practitioner or an eminent King's counsel.

On the continent of Europe a very different condition prevails. In Germany, in the Scandinavian countries, in Holland, the school teacher is a local celebrity, just as much as the minister, the lawyer or the doctor. The government not only pays him well, but the people have learned to look up to him as one of the pillars of the community. He feels this and knows it, and so he remains at his desk and the whole nation benefits from the money the state has expended for his training and education.

Is our system that is wrong, not the men that are a part of it. If we had more men teachers our Canadian youth would leave the schools better disciplined and more fitted all round for the battle of life. It is the duty of those to change our system so as to make the teaching profession more attractive to the young men of Canada is a serious one and will have to be faced by the educational authorities of the country sooner or later.

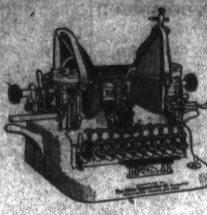
JACK'S PASSPORT IS TAK- EN BACK.

Havana, April 10.—The future movements of Jack Johnson, the former heavyweight champion, continue to be uncertain. There are indications that he will be coerced to remain in Cuba for an indefinite length of time. On Wednesday Johnson requested the American legation to issue a passport for him, alleging that this was to replace one provided by the American ambassador at London last September which had been lost or stolen since the pugilist's arrival in Cuba. The secretary of the legation here issued the passport in the absence of Mr. B. Gonzalez, the United States minister to Cuba, who disapproved of the action.

Mr. Gonzalez demanded and received from Johnson the passport in question, whereby the action of the secretary of the legation was annulled. Further, the American minister received an order from Secretary of State Bryan to refuse a passport to the pugilist on the ground that Johnson is a fugitive from justice under the laws of the United States. Johnson is now said to be debarred from entrance into virtually all European countries.

SUBMARINE WON ONE MILE SPRINT WITH CROWN OF CASTLE.

Barry, Wales, April 3.—The crew of the British steamer Crown of Castle, which was sunk by a German submarine off the Scilly Islands Monday, was landed here Wednesday evening by the French steamer Magellan. Mem-



Reasons Why The OLIVER Typewriter Is Superior to all others

6. Drawing Lines—The Oliver is the only typewriter made with a vertical and horizontal ruling device. This device comes instantly into operation when lines in any direction are needed, and is a great convenience in billing, invoicing or tabulating.

Watch this space for further reasons.

F. H. SCHOOLEY, Agent, Lacombe

JOB PRINTING

The Guardian is prepared to handle all kinds of commercial printing, including envelopes, letter heads, bill heads, business cards, circulars, handbills, posters, etc.

Lacombe 2nd Hand Store

I buy and sell second-hand goods.

I handle Bankrupt Stock—Clothing, Hardware, Furniture, Bed, Springs and Mattresses, the Famous Monarch line of Stoves and Ranges, Cooking Utensils, Trunks and Valises, Galvanized and Enamelware, Sewing Machines, Grams and Amnitions, Phonographs and Records, Musical Instruments of all kinds, and Jewelry. Real Estate bought and sold. Get my prices before buying.

O. BOODE, Main St.

The Liquor License Ordinance

Application
for
Transfer of Liquor License

Application has been made by Alfred T. Insip for consent to the transfer to himself of the license granted Beatrice Maud Simpson in respect to the Adelphi Hotel, situate on parts of Lots (1), Two (2), Three (3), and Four (4) in Block Five (5) at Lacombe, Alberta.

If necessary this application will be considered by the Board of License Commissioners at a meeting to be held in the Court House, Juvenile Court Room, Edmonton, on Wednesday, April 21st, 1915, at 10 o'clock a.m.

Dated at Edmonton this 25th day of March, 1915.

G. P. OWEN, F.W.P.W.C.,
Acting Deputy Attorney General

Magnet Lodge No. 12 I. O. O. F.

Meets in Masonic Hall, Lacombe, every Thursday evening at 8 o'clock. Visiting brothers always welcome.—J. Nottingham, N. G., Geo. Baker, R. S.

Col. W. A. Stewart Auctioneer

LACOMBE ALBERTA

Farm Sales, Stock Sales, Merchandise and Bankrupt Sales called. Terms right. I solicit your business. Call Phone 120

**The Store
of
Quality**

A. M. CAMPBELL

**The Store
with the
Right Prices**

The Leading Store News

Ladies' New Waists

Just arrived, another shipment of Ladies' new Cotton Voile and Silk Waists. These are special value and up to date in style. Prices range from \$1 to \$4

Children's New Hats

We carry a good assortment of Children's Spring Hats. Good assortment of shapes and colors at special prices ranging from 50c to \$2.50

New Scrim and Bunglonets

House cleaning time is coming and you will want to replace those old curtains and get new ones. We have a good variety of Scrims and Bunglonets to choose from, prices ranging from 15c to \$1.00 per yd

Shoes! Shoes! Shoes!



We carry everything in the line of Shoes for Ladies and Children. Lace or button pumps, low shoes in patent leather, gunmetal, vici kid, and are perfect fitting styles. Material, the best leather, at a moderate price. Let us show you our stock.

Men's Dress and Driving Gloves

We have a full range of Men's Dress Gloves, Auto and Driving Gloves. These are extra good values. Prices from \$1.00 to \$2.50

Men's Work Gloves

Just arrived, a shipment of Men's Work Gloves, H.B.K. make, in mule skin, horse hide, napa, pinto, shell cordovan. These are made of the best leather at prices ranging from 50c to \$1.50 per pair

Auto Coats and Trousers

Men's Auto Coat and Trousers, just the thing to keep your clothes clean. Colors are khaki. Special value.
Coats, special \$4.00
Trousers 1.50

Men's New Spring Hats

We have all the latest in Men's Spring Felt Hats. The new spoon rim fedora in all shades, the high taper crown and half telescope in all the newest colors. Prices ranging from \$1.50 to \$3.50

NOTICE--Our Grocery Department carries a full line of Groceries. It is our motto to give you nothing but the best pure food, all fresh and reliable. We also carry good variety of Garden Seeds, such as Potter's, Steele Briggs', Ferry's, in package or bulk.

**Agent for
Ideal
Patterns**

**A. M. Campbell
Lacombe**

**Our Hardware
Is
at your service**

Much Has Been Said

But a good thing cannot be repeated too often. Once more I want to speak to you about your eyes. Dozens of people who did not even know it was eye trouble that caused all their headaches, and a heap of their ills, have come to me and had their eyes tested successfully, permanently, and all their other little troubles have disappeared.

You May Not Know

that your eyes are the cause of similar trouble you have experienced. It costs nothing to know—perhaps I can help you. My advice is free to anyone. The only charge made is for glasses, and I can supply you with exactly what your eyes require.

If you are having trouble with your watch stopping, try Holson. No job too difficult for him. High grade watches adjusted and made to run like new.

"Five Feet Past the Entrance of the Royal Bank."

PAUL HOTSON

Jeweler and Optician. Issuer of Marriage Licenses.
Royal Bank Building Barnett Ave., Lacombe

Items of Interest Locally

We are selling the best flour on the market for less money than any other first grade is selling for.—Nicholson & Switzer.

The town has commenced work on an addition to the building of the power plant, to accommodate another big boiler and necessary increase in machinery.

St. Cyprian's church has decided to put on a real good supper and concert in Boode's Hall on Thursday evening, April 22nd, at a charge of 25c for both.

The members of Magnet Lodge No. 12, I. O. O. F., will observe the anniversary day of the order by attending divine services at the Presbyterian church on Sunday morning, April 25. Visiting brothers are cordially invited to attend.

R. G. Gilmour has commenced work on an addition to his building on Barnett avenue, at present occupied by Frizzell & Gunn. It is the intention to move the Gilmour bakery and store into this building when the alterations are completed.

The Assembly Club's final dance of the season was a success, as the entire series has been. About fifty couples were present, including a number of guests from neighboring towns. The Rex Or-

chestra furnished their usual excellent quality of music.

Some time during the night of 12th burglars entered the store of Morrison & Johnston and broke into the cash register, securing about eight dollars in silver as their reward. Entrance to the store was gained by breaking a window at the rear.

On Thursday night John Morris about three miles northwest of town, had a horse and harness stolen. He reported the theft to the mounted police and they are working on it. He also reports that a quantity of grain was recently stolen from him.

The Black Box, the greatest problem story ever put on pictures, has been secured by Manager Johnston for the Rex Theatre. It is said to be a wonderful production, interesting from start to finish, and the first instalment will be here on Saturday night, April 24th.

Bad prairie and bush fires have been prevalent of late all over the west. The dry weather and high winds have made them very dangerous not only to property but to life as well. The fires have claimed the usual toll in deaths, though so far none have been burned to death in this district.

BORN.

Kriscoe—At Lacombe, on Friday April 16, to Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Kriscoe, a son.

THE NEW STAMP SCHEDULE, PASTE IT OVER YOUR DESK.

Tie a string around your finger, or a knot in your handkerchief, and moisten your tongue, for here's what you've got to do from now on.

Put an extra cent stamp on every letter destined to any part of Canada, United States, Great Britain, British possessions, Mexico.

One cent on every postal note. Two cents on every money order.

Two cents on every check, promissory note, and bill of exchange.

Put an extra cent on every post card destined for delivery in Canada, United States, Mexico.

The regulation stamp is not yet printed, but regular stamps with the words "War Tax" are out. These are to be used whenever possible on letters and post cards, but the ordinary stamps are permissible.

The "war stamp" is of no use for regular mailings.

Stamps for bank paper are to be bought in the post office or inland revenue department. The bank has no authority to affix the stamp. The issuer must do so.

A fine not exceeding \$50 is the penalty for neglect.

The "penalty" for affixing no extra or war stamp to letters and post cards destined for locations above named is the nullification of the postage, the letter or post card going to the dead letter office.

Here is what you need not do. Affix extra stamps to newspaper books, circulars and parcel post matter.

Here is what you must not do. Affix war stamps to letters or post cards for such foreign countries as France, Italy, Holland, Denmark, Norway, Switzerland, Iceland, Russia, etc., where the rate of postage is already fixed

by the International Postal Union at 5c. for the first ounce and 3c. for each succeeding ounce.

FATAL ACCIDENT AT WETASKIWIN.

Wetaskiwin, April 8.—A fatal accident occurred at the Wetaskiwin Hotel this morning, when James Robertson fell from an upstairs window and struck the back of his head on the sidewalk, death resulting instantaneously. He had been afflicted with fainting spells for several years, and it is believed he had a fit as he raised the window.

KILLED BY TRAIN.

The body of John T. Kachuk, who was beheaded by a train a few miles east of Wetaskiwin was brought to the city this morning. It is thought he fell from the bumper of a freight train. He was a laborer and had an alien's card in his pocket, which had been signed by Inspector Jennings, Edmonton. An inquest is being held.

EDMONTON MAN'S BODY FOUND.

Edmonton, April 9.—The decomposed body of Herbert J. Aldridge, a well-known citizen, who disappeared last November, and of whom nothing has since been heard, was found Wednesday afternoon in the river a short distance below the city. Mr. Aldridge, who was suffering from depression, left home one evening after entertaining a number of guests, and as it is now thought, jumped off the Canadian Pacific

Seed Potatoes

Ohio Janitor, excellent table potato, earlier than Early Ohio, \$1.00 per bushel.—Jos. M. Awad, Railway Street, Lacombe.

Railway high level bridge. Large rewards were offered for the recovery of the body. He left one child, his wife having died about a year ago.

CANADIAN PACIFIC

Provincial Horse Show CALGARY

APRIL 21st-23rd, 1915

One way first class fare for the round trip.

Going dates, April 20th to 22nd inclusive.

Final return limit, April 26th, 1915.

For further particulars apply to nearest Agent or to

R. DAWSON,

District Passenger Agent, Calgary

FOR SALE

A White Orpington Cockerle, hatched from eggs from same pen that produced winning cockerle at Calgary and Edmonton 1914 fairs, and other prize winners. Sire of these cockerle is also a prize winner in 1914. Price of these cockerle is \$3 to \$5 each. Apply The Guardian Office, Lacombe.

M. W. of A.

Will the members of Hub Camp Modern Woodmen, please notice that the meeting night is changed from the first Tuesday to the first Monday of each month.—B. S. Cameron, Clerk.